

To

The Members of The Leiston Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report on the Public Health of the District for the year 1920, in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health.

Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

Population. 1. Census 1911. 4359.  
2. Estimated by Registrar General for 1920. 5042.

Physical Features and General Character of the District.

The district is flat, sparsely wooded, a considerable acreage of Common and Marsh land, the remainder being principally arable. The soil on the Eastern side a light sandy loam, with gravel or sandy subsoil.

Social Conditions. which have previously been very good have deteriorated owing to shortness of work. The chief occupation of the inhabitants being  
1. Employment at Messrs. R. Garrett & Sons Ltd., Engineers, a branch of the A.G.E. and  
2. Agriculture.

Vital Statistics. Number of deaths during the year 37 - 18 Males 19 Females. Causes of death - Cancer 6 - 3 more than last year. Pulmonary Tuberculosis 1. - 1919 5. Tuberculosis other than Pulmonary 3 Over 70 years of age 2. Influenza 4. Infantile Diarrhoea 4 Enteritis 0. There being only one death from Pulmonary Tuberculosis is remarkable. Last year the number was 5, and this is about the average during recent years. I think the decline in the death rate throughout the country is a feature of the statistics for 1920.

Deaths under 1 years. 4. Whooping Cough, Tubercular Peritonitis, Tubercular Meningitis, Bronchitis. Two of these four were illegitimate children.

Death Rate. 7.3 per 1000 population  
1919 11.1 England & Wales 1920 12.4

Our death rate is very low and that of England and Wales also shows a decline. Death Rate of Infants under 1 year per 1000 births registered 35.7 England and Wales 1920 80. For 1919 37.5 and 89 respectively, again showing a decline.



Births. 112 - 56 Boys, 56 girls. For 1919  
80. Illegitimate 2. 1919 8.

Birth Rate per 1000 Population 22.2 1919 15.8  
England and Wales 1920. 25.4 1919 18.5.

Marriage.

33 Marriages were celebrated, giving a rate  
of 6.5 per 1000 population 1919. 34 and 6.5

Necessary Poor Law Relief.

Numbers in receipt of permanent medical  
relief. Families 12. Single individuals 9,  
Hospital Medical Relief. Chiefly Surgical Cases  
treated at the East Suffolk Hospital, Ipswich,  
Admission by ticket. A charge per patient  
according to the ability to pay has recently  
been instituted, and very rightly so. I trust  
that the voluntary Hospitals will succeed in  
recovering part of the cost of treating  
"Insured Patients", from their respective  
Friendly Societies.

The Employees of Messrs. Richard Garrett &  
Sons make a voluntary levy and there are other  
subscribers. There still remains the same  
condition of congestion at the hospital, though  
there is never any difficulty in getting urgent  
cases admitted..

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

Water. 1. The Rural part of the district, the  
supply is from shallow wells always liable to  
pollution. There has been no case of disease  
directly traceable to polluted water for many  
years. 11. In the Urban area the supply is  
from the Council's well, a large bore shallow  
well sunk in the craig. The service is by  
gravitation from a tank to which it is pumped  
from a power station situated near the well.  
The water is pure but hard, and supply  
constant and adequate.

Rivers and Streams Act 1876. There are none  
in the District.

Drainage and Sewage. The Sewers in the Urban  
Area are in good condition, and up to the  
present time have proved adequate for ordinary  
requirements. During excessive rain falls,  
however, those in Main Street and Valley Road  
flood their districts with sewage and water which  
comes up through the manholes, leading to a  
deplorable condition. The Council has this  
matter under consideration at the present time.





Some action is more than ever imperative, in view of the number of new houses which it is hoped to connect with the sewer during 1921.

Sewage Disposal. The Sewage is dealt with by a system of 2 detritus and 2 continuous settlement tanks with subsequent land filtration. The result has never been satisfactory, and is likely to become less so. The Council has this matter also under consideration. I could wish that action could be speeded up a bit.

Closet Accommodation. There are 460. Privy or pail closets and 450 water closets. There have been no conversions during the year. The difficulty with respect to conversion seems to be that the Council have not the power to enforce it. As there is the alternative of water carriage available it would be much better to do away with the disgusting insanitary pail altogether. Another difficulty which arises is the impossibility of treating an increased flow of sewage in the present condition of the Sewage disposal works. When a new scheme materialises, and the sooner the better, then I think steps should be taken to abolish all pail closets.

Scavenging. A Contractor removes the house refuse and empties the pail closets for the Council. There are no ashpits or cesspools emptied by the Council. It has been difficult in the past to get the system worked satisfactorily, but the Inspector has now divided the area into districts and it is hoped that the work being done under his supervision, better results will be obtained. There are no fixed receptacles for house-refuse in use. All house owners are under notice to supply galvanised iron covered movable receptacles for house refuse. This order is gradually being complied with, 57 such receptacles having been supplied during the year.

Sanitary Inspection of District. Details of these inspections will be found in the report of the Sanitary Inspector.

Premises and occupations controlled by Bye-Laws.

There are no lodging houses, underground dwellings or offensive trades in the district.

Schools. A secondary School, 82 Boys, 103 Girls, Senior Elementary 363 Boys and Girls, Junior Elementary 427 Boys and Girls. The Water supply is from the Council's main, and the drains are connected with the Council's sewer. The buildings are first class in every way.

In the Secondary School, seven closets only are provided for 103. girls. This number seems hardly sufficient, and I would suggest further accommodation of this nature. The same condition prevailed in





the Senior Elementary School last year as I mentioned in my report for 1919. This has since been remedied.

The Senior and Junior Schools were closed from June 1st to June 21st owing to the prevalence of Measles.

FOOD (a) Milk Supply. The greater part of the supply is produced within the district and is presumably pure and wholesome. The arrangements for the supply and distribution are adequate. Inspections have been carried out under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops Orders. The condition of some of the cowsheds still leave much to be desired. It is very difficult to get any new buildings or improvements carried out, owing to cost. The imperative necessity for a pure supply of milk is not sufficiently recognised.

Milk. Mothers & Children Order 1919. The Childs Welfare Centre took over from the Council the supplying of milk to necessitous families. Since the Centre has been discontinued no action by the Council has been necessary.

(b) Meat. No inspections of Meat are carried out. Slaughter houses are regularly inspected and no complaint as to their condition has arisen. No Public Abattoir in the district. No arrangements for inspecting meat at the time of slaughter. No action taken under Sec. 17 of the Public Health Act 1875 nor under Sec. 47 of Public Health (London) Act 1891. No carcasses or parts thereof condemned for tuberculosis  
Slaughter Houses in the District

1914	Registered	1	1920	1.	1920.	1.
			Jan.		Dec.	
	Licensed.	4		3.		4.

(c). Other Foods - Food Inspection.

No provision is made by the Council for these inspections.

Bake Houses have been regularly inspected, and beyond necessity for whitewashing, no defects found.

A Milk store is in an unsatisfactory condition, and steps are being taken to remedy this.

No cases of Food Poisoning have occurred.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Disease.  
Infectious Disease generally.

Twenty six cases of Infectious Disease were notified during the year. The notifying practitioner is allowed 1/- for notifying a case of infectious disease. Before the War the sum allowed was





1.d.

2/6. As a "War Economy" the cut was made with a subsequent promise that when the War was officially at an end, the sum should revert to the former figure. So far, in spite of representations to the Ministry of Health this has not come to pass; is it possible to imagine anything more foolish.

The cases notified were - Pneumonia 7. Pulmonary Tuberculosis 5 of which 1 died. Tuberculosis other than Pulmonary 8 of which 3 died. Scarlet Fever 3. Diphtheria 1. Imported direct from London.

Diphtheria Antitoxin is supplied by the Council and is used promptly and freely.

No case of Ophthalmia Neo-natorum or Encephalitis Lethargica. No return cases of Scarlet Fever. No case of Malaria Dysentery or Trench Fever. The County Council have provided a Pathological Laboratory, to which throat swabs sputum &c., are sent. These advantages are regularly made use of. The services of a skilled pathologist are available for cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis &c.

No action taken to discover contacts.

The Council's Isolation Hospital is available in the District. Disinfection is carried out by the Sanitary Authority under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector. There have been no special difficulties, i.e. return cases, carriers &c., requiring to be dealt with. No vaccinations by the N.O.H. under the Public Health (Small-pox Prevention) Regulations 1917.

Of non-notifiable Acute Infectious Diseases, Measles was very prevalent in the summer, necessitating the closure of the Schools from June 1st to June 21st.

1

Intimations of Disease by the Head Teacher of the Junior Elementary School are received by me. Notices are sent by me to the Schools in the case of Infectious disease. No death from Influenza occurred and no special enquiry was undertaken with reference to this disease. No other disease has received special attention during the year.

No facilities in the district for cleansing and disinfecting verminous persons and their clothing.

The requirements as to notification of Tuberculosis are strictly observed.

#### Child Welfare.

A Child Welfare Centre was started on February 3rd. At first a certain amount of interest or curiosity was shown by the Mothers, but this was not maintained, and in spite of the efforts of the health visitors the attendances gradually dwindled to the vanishing point. The Centre was finally closed on October 19th. In a district such as this, where confinements are not attended by midwives, and where the district nurses exercise a certain amount of supervision by visiting the infants at intervals the need for a centre does not seem to me to be so apparent as in a larger community.



The ladies who attended from Ipswich tried to be helpful by demonstrations of garments &c., suitable for infants. Their efforts were not appreciated. It is very difficult to move a certain section of the community out of their old fashioned prejudices e.g. the use of the dumb titty or comforter and the old fashioned tight binder round the chest &c.

No case of Puerperal Fever or Ophthalmia neonatorum. Measles a considerable epidemic during the Summer - no deaths. Whooping Cough epidemic most of the year, with 1 death, an infant under 1 year of age. No Polio myelitis and other infectious diseases of parturient women infants and young children.

Sanitary Administration. 1. Staff. A Sanitary Inspector, who is also Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances. 2. The Urban District Council's Infectious Diseases Hospital has been continuously in use during the year, the cases coming from the Blythine Rural District Council area. The hospital has ten beds in two wards; this accommodation has been ample. The caretaker acts as Nurse, an arrangement which so far has proved quite satisfactory. If necessary, the Council would engage the services of a trained Nurse. 3. Acts in force. The Public Health Act Amendment Act 1890 Part III. The Infectious Diseases Prevention Act 1907, 1890 Secs 34, 40, 41, 42. 4. Chemical & Bacteriological work is carried out at the County Council's Laboratory at Ipswich. Specimens are regularly sent, Throat Swabs and sputa principally.

Other Services. There is nothing to report in this connection.

Housing. 1. General Housing Conditions of District.

Conditions are satisfactory as regards existing houses in the Urban Area, being mostly modern, well built and with adequate surrounding air space. In the older type in the Rural Area, the chief defects are damp walls due to lack of damp courses and defective surface drainage.

2. Estimated Shortage. 200. Scheme for 136 Houses approved by Ministry of Health. Contracts for 90 have been accepted. Considerable progress has been made with the Scheme.

3. With regard to anticipated changes in the population, it is difficult to make any estimate at the present time. The prevailing lack of employment has thrown many men out of work, short time being worked by the majority of the remainder. What the future will bring forth I cannot say. It depends, I suppose, on the possibility of orders coming to Messrs. Richard Garrett & Sons Works. It was certainly hoped that this branch of the





A.C.A. would be considerably developed, but at present, this is in abeyance.

- (2) Overcrowding. 1. Extent. It is estimated that there is a shortage of 200 houses. The overcrowding exists to the extent of about 75 houses, adapted for one family, being inhabited by two.
2. Cause. Lack of house accommodation.
3. Measures taken for dealing with overcrowding  
The Housing Scheme.
4. No action has been taken with respect to individual cases of overcrowding.

Fitness of Houses.

(3) a. General Standard of housing in the District.

1. The Urban Area. The class of house is good, many are modern, an average of 25 per year having been built before the War. 2. The Rural Area. The houses are older and the types not so good.

b. General Character of Defects found in Unfit houses. Damp walls due to absence of damp courses, deficient ventilation. Damp surroundings owing to lack of paving and drainage.

c. The defects referred to in b are difficult to remedy, the outlay would be considerable and could not be covered by the present or an increased rental. Defective troughing, and leaky roofs can be and have been attended to.

(2) General Action taken as regards Unfit Houses.

under a Public Health Acts. None.  
b. Housing Acts. None.

(3) Nothing to report under Sec. 3.

(4) No particular measures have been taken during the year as regards water supply, closet accommodation and refuse disposal, the conditions being satisfactory.

(1V) Unhealthy Areas. Nothing to report.

(V) Bye-Laws relating to houses, houses let in lodgings, tents, vans Sheds &c.

1. There are no byelaws.
2. I do not think there is any need for bye-laws, other than building bye-laws, the need for which, I think, is urgent.

Appendices. Housing Conditions. Statistics.

1. General. 1. Estimated Population 5042.  
2. General Death Rate - 7.3 per  
1000 population.



3. Death Rate Tuberculosis  
.19 per 1000 population.
4. Infant Mortality  
35.7 per 1000 births reg.
5. No. of Dwelling houses 1106.
6. No. for working Classes. 991.
7. No. of new for Working classes  
erected. 4.

2. Unfit Dwelling houses.

1. Inspections None.
- ii. Remedy of Defects without service of formal notice. None.
- iii. Action under Statutory Powers None.
3. Unhealthy Areas. None.
4. None.
5. Clerk of the Works.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT H. SYLVESTER.

H. O. H.

LEISTON.

arch 1921.





To

The Members of The Leiston Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report on the Public Health of the District for the year 1920, in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health.

Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

Population. 1. Census 1911. 4359.  
2. Estimated by Registrar General for 1920. 5042.

Physical Features and General Character of the District.

The district is flat, sparsely wooded, a considerable acreage of Common and Marsh land, the remainder being principally arable. The soil on the Eastern side a light sandy loam, with gravel or sandy subsoil.

Social Conditions. which have previously been very good have deteriorated owing to shortness of work. The chief occupation of the inhabitants being  
1. Employment at Messrs. R. Garrett & Sons Ltd., Engineers, a branch of the A.G.E. and  
2. Agriculture.

Vital Statistics. Number of deaths during the year 37 - 18 Males 19 Females . Causes of death - Cancer 6 - 3 more than last year. Pulmonary Tuberculosis 1. - 1919 5. Tuberculosis other than Pulmonary 3 Over 70 years of age 9. Influenza 4. Infantile Diarrhoea 4 Enteritis 0. There being only one death from Pulmonary Tuberculosis is remarkable. Last year the number was 5, and this is about the average during recent years. I think the decline in the death rate throughout the country is a feature of the statistics for 1920.

Deaths under 1 years. 4 . Whooping Cough, Tubercular Peritonitis, Tubercular Meningitis, Bronchitis. Two of these four were illegitimate children.

Death Rate. 7.3 per 1000 population  
1919 11.1 England & Wales 1920 12.4  
Our death rate is very low and that of England and Wales also shows a decline, Death Rate of Infants under 1 year per 1000 births registered 35.7 England and Wales 1920 80 . For 1919 37.5 and 89 respectively, again showing a decline.



Births. 112 - 56 Boys, 56 girls. For 1919  
80. Illegitimate 2. 1919 8.

Birth Rate per 1000 Population 22.2 1919 15.8  
England and Wales 1920. 25.4 1919 18.5.

Marriage.

33 marriages were celebrated, giving a rate  
of 6.5 per 1000 population 1919. 34 and 6.5

Necessary Poor Law Relief.

Numbers in receipt of permanent medical  
relief. Families 12. Single individuals 9,  
Hospital Medical Relief. Chiefly Surgical Cases  
treated at the East Suffolk Hospital, Ipswich,  
Admission by ticket. A charge per patient  
according to the ability to pay has recently  
been instituted, and very rightly so. I trust  
that the voluntary Hospitals will succeed in  
recovering part of the cost of treating  
"Insured Patients", from their respective  
Friendly Societies.

The Employees of Messrs. Richard Garrett &  
Sons make a voluntary levy and there are other  
subscribers. There still remains the same  
condition of congestion at the hospital, though  
there is never any difficulty in getting urgent  
cases admitted..

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

Water. 1. The Rural part of the district, the  
supply is from shallow wells always liable to  
pollution. There has been no case of disease  
directly traceable to polluted water for many  
years. 11. In the Urban area the supply is  
from the Council's well, a large bore shallow  
well sunk in the craig. The service is by  
gravitation from a tank to which it is pumped  
from a power station situated near the well.  
The water is pure but hard, and supply  
constant and adequate.

Rivers and Streams Act 1876. There are none  
in the District.

Drainage and Sewage. The Sewers in the Urban  
Area are in good condition, and up to the  
present time have proved adequate for ordinary  
requirements. During excessive rain falls,  
however, those in Main Street and Valley Road  
flood their districts with sewage and water which  
comes up through the manholes, leading to a  
deplorable condition. The Council has this  
matter under consideration at the present time.





Leominster

THE CROASE HOUSE,  
KINGSLAND,  
April 9th, 1921.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to lay before you my report for the year 1920. The population in 1911 was 5,737, as estimated by the Registrar-General at the present time 5,601. The district comprises the town of Leominster and 7,890 acres of agricultural district known as the Out-Parish. There are no industries except such as serve the needs of the neighbourhood. The return of the Registrar-General shows that there were 68 deaths, 34 males and 34 females, of the people belonging to the district. This gives an average of 12.1 per thousand per annum. There were 6 deaths in Institutions among people from the Rural District not included in this return, but deaths of residents occurring in Institutions outside the Borough, such as General Hospital, Hereford, and Burghill, are included. The causes of death were as under. (Civilians only).

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
All Causes ... ..	34	34
Measles ... ..	3	1
Whooping Cough ... ..	1	—
Pulmonary tuberculosis ... ..	2	3
Tuberculous meningitis ... ..	1	—
Cancer, malignant disease ... ..	1	3
Rheumatic fever ... ..	—	1
Meningitis ... ..	—	1
Organic heart disease ... ..	1	9
Bronchitis ... ..	5	5
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	2	—
Other respiratory diseases ... ..	—	2
Appendicitis and typhlitis .. ..	1	—
Cirrhosis of liver ... ..	1	—
Nephritis and Bright's disease ... ..	1	—
Parturition, apart from puerperal fever ... ..	—	1
Congenital debility, &c. ... ..	4	2
Violence, apart from suicide ... ..	1	1
Other defined diseases .. ..	10	5

There were 7 deaths of children under 1 year, 5 male, 2 female ; 2 boys being illegitimate, or an average of 1.4 per thousand per annum.

The total births were 65 males and 56 females. Of these 4 males and 5 females were illegitimate. This gives an average of 21.6 per thousand per annum.

The amount of Poor Law Relief was £502 7s. 5d. £399 19s. 11d. in the Borough and £102 7s. 6d. in the Out-Parish. The Cottage Hospital, the General Hospital, Hereford, and the Hereford Eye and Ear Hospital are freely used.

WATER.—The Borough is supplied from the town waterworks, the quantity being sufficient and the quality good. In the Out-Parish wells and springs give the supply.

The rivers Lugg and Pinsley flow through the town and no pollution is allowed as far as it is possible to check it.

The town has a complete sewage system, with the exception of some dozen houses, and they use earth closets. The sewage is discharged through the town ditch into the river Arrow. It is impossible to deal with this in any ordinary way, because after very heavy rains the whole district is several feet under water. The Out-Parish is served by privies and earth closets, no drainage scheme being in existence.

SCAVENGING.—The town carts collect once a week in all parts, twice in the more congested districts. Ash bins are moveable.



The following is the report of your Inspector.

NOTICES SERVED	...	...	...	18
NOTICES COMPLIED WITH	...	...	...	17
NOTICES OUTSTANDING	...	...	...	1
LETTERS WRITTEN	...	...	...	42
COMPLAINTS INVESTIGATED	...	...	...	26
NUISANCES ABATED	...	...	...	59
LEGAL PROCEEDINGS TAKEN	...	...	...	0
INFECTIOUS DISEASES :—				
Enquiries	...	...	...	14
Removals to Hospital	...	...	...	0
Premises disinfected	...	...	...	26
Bedding, Clothing, &c., disinfected	...	...	...	4
Schools disinfected	...	...	...	2
HOUSES :—				
Inspected	...	...	...	29
Condemned as unfit for habitation	...	...	...	0
Houses erected	...	...	...	2
Houses cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	16
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	0
WATER SUPPLY :—				
Wells sunk	...	...	...	1
Wells deepened, repaired, or cleansed	...	...	...	7
Wells closed	...	...	...	0
Samples analysed	...	...	...	2
Water certificates granted	...	...	...	1
HOUSE DRAINS :—				
Laid, relaid, cleansed, trapped	...	...	...	14
Spouting, waste pipes, sinks, &c., rectified	...	...	...	42
WATER CLOSETS, URINALS, &c. :—				
Provided	...	...	...	6
Improved and repaired	...	...	...	25
PRIVIES, ASHPITS :—				
Provided	...	...	...	0
Repaired	...	...	...	0
Converted to Pail Closets	...	...	...	0
SCAVENGING :—				
Privies, Receptacles, &c., cleaned	...	...	...	40
Ashpits, Cesspits, &c., emptied	...	...	...	20
SLAUGHTER-HOUSES INSPECTED, &c.	...	...	...	8
DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS INSPECTED, &c.	...	...	...	16
LODGING-HOUSES INSPECTED, CLEANSED, &c.	...	...	...	0
WORKSHOPS AND BAKEHOUSES INSPECTED, CLEANSED, &c.				
...	...	...	...	43
UN SOUND FOOD SEIZED	...	...	...	12
NUISANCES FROM ANIMALS IMPROPERLY KEPT AND ACCUMULATIONS OF MANURE REMOVED				
...	...	...	...	5
MISCELLANEOUS NUISANCES ABATED	...	...	...	32

JAMES BUDD,

*Sanitary Inspector.*

Leominster Urban Sanitary District.

There are no lodging houses or offensive trades.

The schools in the Borough are well looked after, good drainage and water supply. The Out-Parish school at Ivington has a special system, quite satisfactory.

The registered cow-sheds in 1920 were 16, and are visited regularly. The Dairies, Cow-sheds and Milk-shops Orders are duly published in the district. The taking of samples is in the hands of the police. In 1914 there were 20 registered Cow-sheds; January 1920, 16; December 1920, 16. Milk (mothers' and children) in hands of the County Medical Officer of Health.





There is a public abattoir besides private slaughter houses. All receive frequent attention and are kept in good order. No carcases have been condemned for tuberculosis. The Inspector visits all Slaughter Houses and keeps his eye on meat killed.

#### THE SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

	In 1914.	In Jan. 1920.	In Dec. 1920.
Registered	5	4	4
Licensed	1	0	0
	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 4

The food condemned was 5 lots of Bacon, 3 of Cheese, and 4 lots of Tinned Meat.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year the following cases of Infectious Disease were notified :—

Scarlatina	...	...	5
Phthisis	...	...	9
Erysipelas	...	...	2
Diphtheria	...	...	1

The County Medical Officer of Health gives all possible aid with regard to bacteriological examinations, and is often called upon for assistance. The different School Masters have reported many cases of Measles and Mumps. The Leominster Church of England Schools were closed by the County Medical Officer of Health from April 19th to May 21st, and the Undenominational Schools from April 19th to May 21st, and from July 1st to July 23rd on account of Measles. Verminous persons are sent to the Workhouse to be cleansed.

So far as I know all cases of Tuberculosis are duly notified by the various Medical Men to me.

A Tuberculosis Dispensary exists in the town and the Tuberculosis Officer from Hereford visits it every Friday, and almost every patient sees him there. A Hospital for Small Pox is situated at Ebnal, in the Out-Parish, but this is at times used for other Infectious Diseases.

There is a certain amount of overcrowding, caused by the shortage of houses ; when the new ones are finished this should disappear. The general standard of houses is very fair, but many are small with insufficient accommodation for large families. In some cases the defects could only be remedied by pulling down and rebuilding.

There are no unhealthy areas.

#### HOUSING CONDITIONS.

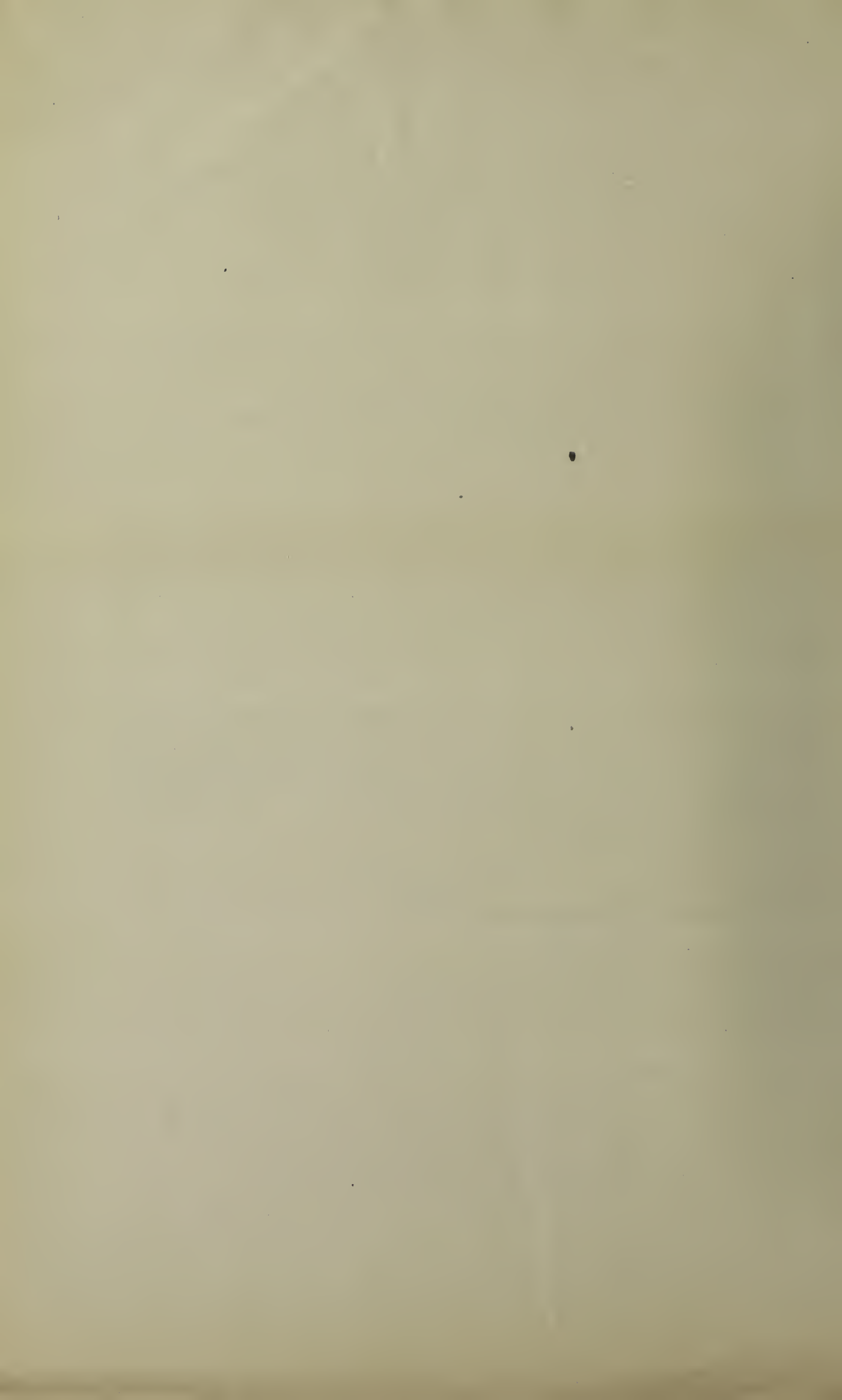
##### 1.—GENERAL.

1. Estimated population	...	...	...	...	5,601
2. General death-rate	...	...	...	...	12.1
3. Death-rate from tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1.00
4. Infantile mortality	...	...	...	...	1.4
5. Number of dwelling-houses of all classes	...	...	...	...	1,410
6. Number of working-class dwelling-houses	...	...	...	...	825
7. Number of new working-class houses to be erected	...	...	...	...	30

##### 2.—UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

###### I. Inspections.

1. Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	All Working Class
2. Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	...	...	None
3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	6
4. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	35



**II.—Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.**

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... ..	10
--	----

**III.—Action under Statutory Powers.—**

A. *Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.*

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	45
2. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—	
(a) by owners ... ..	10
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	None
3. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... ..	None

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	4
2. Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied—	
(a) by owners ... ..	4
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners...	None

C. <i>Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &amp;c., Act, 1909.</i>	Nil.
---	------

**3.—UNHEALTHY AREAS**

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a), Part I., or (b), Part II., of the Act of 1890...	Nil.
---	------

I remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT WILLIAMS,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

The Chairman of the Urban Sanitary Authority, Leominster.

